

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Lisa Mabary, ) Case No. 4:10-cv-3936  
individually and on behalf of all )  
others similarly situated, )  
Plaintiff, ) CLASS ACTION  
v. )  
HOMETOWN BANK, N.A., ) Filed Electronically  
Defendant. )

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT JURY DEMANDED**

Lisa Mabary, ("Plaintiff") on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, complains of HomeTown Bank, N.A., as Defendant, and alleges as follows:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Plaintiff Lisa Mabary brings this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated against HomeTown Bank, N.A., ("Defendant"), alleging violations of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. §1693 *et seq.* and its implementing regulations 12 C.F.R. §205 *et seq.* (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "EFTA").

2. The Congressional findings and declaration of purpose regarding the EFTA are as follows:

(a) Rights and liabilities undefined

The Congress finds that the use of electronic systems to transfer funds provides the potential for substantial benefits to consumers. However, due to the unique characteristics of such systems, the application of existing consumer protection legislation is unclear, leaving the rights and liabilities of consumers, financial institutions, and intermediaries in electronic fund transfers undefined.

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(b) Purposes

It is the purpose of this subchapter to provide a basic framework establishing the rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of participants in electronic fund transfer systems. The primary objective of this subchapter, however, is the provision of individual consumer rights.

15 U.S.C. § 1693.

3. Among other things, the EFTA imposes certain disclosure requirements upon operators of automated teller machines (“ATMs”). 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(A) requires any ATM operator who imposes fees on consumers in connection with electronic fund transfers to provide notice of the fact that the fee is being imposed and the amount of the fee.<sup>1</sup>

4. 15 U.S.C. § 1693(d)(3)(B) identifies the location where the required notice must be posted as follows:

(B) Notice requirements

(i) On the machine

The notice required under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) with respect to any fee described in such subparagraph shall be posted in a prominent and conspicuous location on or at the automated teller machine at which the electronic fund transfer is initiated by the consumer.

(ii) On the screen

The notice required under clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) with respect to any fee described in such subparagraph shall appear on the screen of the automated teller machine, or on a paper notice issued from such machine, after the transaction is initiated and before the consumer is irrevocably committed to completing the transaction . . . .

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<sup>1</sup>“Electronic fund transfer” is defined as “any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument, which is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account. Such term includes, but is not limited to, point-of-sale transfers, automated teller machine transactions, direct deposits or withdrawals of funds, and transfers initiated by telephone . . . .” 15 U.S.C. § 1693a(6).

5. The relevant implementing regulation, 12 C.F.R. § 205.16(c) reinforces EFTA's statutory posting requirement, mandating that the fee notice: 1) be posted in a "prominent and conspicuous location" on or at the ATM machine; and, 2) "on the screen of the automated teller machine or by providing it on paper, before the consumer is committed to paying the fee." 12 C.F.R. § 205.16(c)(1) and (2).

6. 15 U.S.C. § 1693(d)(3)(C), and its implementing regulation, 12 C.F.R. § 205.16(e), prohibit ATM operators from imposing a fee on a consumer unless EFTA's notice and posting requirements are followed by the ATM operator.

7. Specifically, 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(C) states, in relevant part:

(C) Prohibition on fees not properly disclosed and explicitly assumed by the consumer

No fee may be imposed by any automated teller machine operator in connection with any electronic fund transfer initiated by a consumer for which a notice is required under subparagraph (A), unless -

(i) The consumer receives such notice in accordance with subparagraph (B) . . . .

8. In connection with 2006 amendments to the EFTA, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve published its Final Rule and official staff interpretation which, *inter alia*, explained the EFTA's disclosure requirements as follows:

The final rule clarifies the two-part disclosure scheme established in Section 904(d)(3)(B) of the EFTA. The first disclosure, on ATM signage posted on or at the ATM, allows consumers to identify quickly ATMs that generally charge a fee for use. This disclosure is not intended to provide a complete disclosure of the fees associated with the particular type of transaction the consumer seeks to conduct. Until a consumer uses his or her card at an ATM, the ATM operator does not know whether a surcharge will be imposed for that particular consumer. Rather it is the second, more specific disclosure, made either on the ATM screen or on an ATM receipt, that informs the consumer before he or she is committed to the transaction whether, in fact, a fee will be imposed for the transaction and the amount of the fee . . . .

71 F.R. 1638, 1656.

9. The EFTA imposes strict liability upon ATM operators which fail to comply with its disclosure requirements. *See, e.g., Flores v. Diamond Bank*, 2008 WL 4861511, \*1 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 7, 2008)(Hibbler, J.) (“Among the protections afforded to consumers is the right to receive notice from ATM operator of the existence and amount of any fee that operator might impose on consumers for conducting transactions at the ATM. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3). This requires the ATM operator to place notice both on the machine itself and upon the ATM screen. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(B)”). A plaintiff seeking statutory damages under the EFTA need not prove that he or she has sustained any actual financial loss, or that he or she relied upon the lack of mandatory disclosure as an inducement to enter into the transaction. *Burns v. First American Bank*, 2006 WL 3754820, \*6 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 19 2006)(“Section 1693b(d)(3) prohibits an ATM operator from charging a fee unless it provides notice of its fee on the machine and on the screen, period, no mention of a necessary scienter.”)

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1693 *et seq.*

11. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) in that this is the judicial district in which Defendant resides.

#### **PARTIES**

12. Plaintiff Lisa Mabary, is and, at all times relevant hereto, was an individual resident of the State of Texas.

13. Defendant HomeTown Bank is a national banking association with its principal place of business in the State of Texas.

14. Defendant is an automated teller machine operator, as that term is defined by 12 C.F.R. § 205.16(a), which states: “Automated teller machine operator means any person that operates an automated teller machine at which a consumer initiates an electronic fund transfer or a balance inquiry and that does not hold the account to or from which the transfer is made, or about which the inquiry is made.”

**FACTS RELATED TO PLAINTIFF’S TRANSACTION**

15. Defendant has operated various automated teller machines in violation of law, including but not limited to machines at the following locations: 1406 West Main, League City, TX 77573; 1050 North Bypass 35, Alvin, TX 77573; 13701 Farm to Market 3005, Galveston, TX 77554; 4424 Seawall Blvd., Galveston, TX 77550.

16. On May, 23, 2010, Plaintiff made two separate withdrawals from her checking account at ATMs operated by Defendant with the first being made at the ATM operated by Defendant located at 1406 West Main, League City, Texas, and the second at the ATM operated by Defendant located at 4424 Seawall Boulevard, Galveston, Texas. The account used by Plaintiff to make the transactions described above was a personal checking account—held by Bank of America, a financial institution other than Defendant. *Id.* The account was used primarily for personal or household purposes.

17. At the time of the above-described electronic transaction, Defendant was acting as an “automated teller machine operator” that operated the automated teller machine at which Plaintiff initiated an electronic fund transfer or a balance inquiry and that did not hold the account to or from which the transfer was made.

18. Defendant charged Plaintiff a “terminal fee” of \$2.00 in connection with the above-described transactions.

19. However, at the time of the above-described transactions, there was no notice posted “on or at” the ATMs operated by Defendant apprising consumers that a fee would be charged for use of the ATMs.

20. Because Defendant did not post the required notice, it was not permitted to charge a usage fee to Plaintiff and other class members.

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

21. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated pursuant to Rules 23(a) and 23(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

22. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of persons to be defined as follows:

All non-customers who made an electronic fund transfer, from any account used primarily for personal or household purposes, between May 23, 2009, through the date on which Defendant came into compliance with the ATM Fee posting requirements of the EFTA, at any of the ATMs operated by Defendant at 1406 West Main, League City, TX 77573; 1050 North Bypass 35, Alvin, TX 77573; 13701 Farm to Market 3005, Galveston, TX 77554; and, 4424 Seawall Blvd., Galveston, TX 77550 and who were charged a “Terminal Fee.”

23. Congress expressly intended that the EFTA would be enforced, in part, through private class actions. 15 U.S.C. § 1693m(a).

24. The EFTA’s class action enforcement provisions are identical, in relevant part, to the class action enforcement provisions of other consumer protection statutes housed within the Consumer Credit Protection Act (15 U.S.C. § 1601 *et seq.*), including, *inter alia*, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et seq.* There is substantial authority interpreting and applying these statutory class action provisions, both within the Fifth Circuit and throughout the federal judiciary. Federal courts have routinely certified classes relating to consumer claims for statutory damages, generally, and for violation of the EFTA’s ATM fee disclosure provisions, specifically. *See, e.g., Castro v. Collecto, Inc.*, 256 F.R.D. 534 (W.D. Texas 2009)(FDCPA class

certified); *Henry v. Cash Today, Inc.*, 199 F.R.D. 566 (S.D. Texas 2000)(TILA class certified); *Purdie v. Ace Cash Express*, 2003 WL 22976611 (N.D. Texas Dec. 11, 2003)(Lindsay, J.); *Flores, supra.*, 2008 WL 4861511 at \*3-\*5; *Burns, supra.*, 2006 WL 3754820, at \*11-12; *Jackman v. Global Cash Access Holdings*, 09-cv-897 (W.D. Pa.)(McVerry, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Nolf v. Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh*, 09-cv-645 (W.D. Pa.)(Bissoon, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Dragotta v. Northwest Bancorp, Inc. d/b/a Northwest Savings Bank*, 09-cv-632 (W.D. Pa.)(Fischer, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Parker v. First-Citizen Bank & Trust Company*, 09-cv-0588 (M.D. Tenn.)(Campbell, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Polevoy v. Devon Bank*, 08-cv-4822 (N.D. Ill.)(Kennelly, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Chernyavsky v. Inland Bank & Trust*, 08-cv-4009, (N.D. Ill.)(Zagel, J.)(class certified and final approval granted); *Stone et al. v. Corus Bank, N.A.*, 08-cv-1746, (N.D. Ill.)(Bucklo, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Ochart v. Broadway Bank*, 08-cv-4893, (N.D. Ill.)(Castillo, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Anthony v. Fifth Third Bank (Chicago)*, 08-cv-4359, (N.D. Ill.)(Schenkier, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Arbelo, et al. v. Charter One Bank*, 08-cv-1516, (N.D. Ill.)(Cox, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Escalante v. Lincoln Park Savings Bank*, 08-cv-6152 (N.D. Ill.)(Ashman, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Bruner v. AmericaUnited Bank & Trust Company*, 08-cv-124, (N.D. Ill.)(Nolan, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Smith v. Credit Union 1*, 07-cv-5939 (N.D. Ill.)(Guzman, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted); *Siragusa v. Corporate America Family Credit Union*, 08-cv-4007 (N.D. Ill.)(Gottschall, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted).

granted); and, *Marsh v. ATM Capital Management Inc.*, 07-cv-5808, (N.D. Ill.)(Coar, J.)(class certified and final settlement approval granted).

25. Numerosity: The class described above is so numerous that joinder of all individual members in one action would be impracticable. The disposition of the individual claims of the respective class members through this class action will benefit both the parties and this Court.

26. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that there are at minimum, hundreds of members of the class described above.

27. The exact size of the class and the identities of the individual members thereof are ascertainable through Defendant's records.

28. Members of the class may be notified of the pendency of this action by techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as by published notice, e-mail notice, website notices, first class mail, or combinations thereof, or by other methods suitable to this class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by this Court.

29. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the class. The claims of Plaintiff and members of the class are based on the same legal theories and arise from the same unlawful and willful conduct.

30. Plaintiff and members of the class were each consumers who used an ATM machine operated by Defendant to make an electronic fund transfer or balance inquiry and were charged a terminal owner fee, notwithstanding that the posting providing notice of the fee required by EFTA "on or at" Defendant's terminals was not present.

31. Common Questions of Fact and Law: There is a well-defined community of interest and common questions of fact and law affecting members of the class.

32. The questions of fact and law common to the class predominate over questions which may affect individual members and include the following:

- a. Whether, under 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(A) and 12 C.F.R. § 205.16, Defendant was, at all relevant times, an automated teller machine operator that imposed a fee on consumers for providing host electronic fund transfer services to those consumers;
- b. Whether Defendant complied with the notice requirements of 15 U.S.C. § 1693(d)(3)(B) and 12 C.F.R. 205.16; and,
- c. Whether Plaintiffs and members of the class are entitled to statutory damages, costs and/or attorneys' fees for Defendant's acts and conduct.

33. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the class. Plaintiff will fairly, adequately, and vigorously represent and protect the interests of the members of the class and has no interests antagonistic to the members of the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in the prosecution of class action litigation.

34. Superiority: A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of the class. While the aggregate damages which may be awarded to the members of the class are likely to be substantial, the damages suffered by the individual members of the class are relatively small. As a result, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it economically infeasible and procedurally impracticable for each member of the class to individually seek redress for the wrongs done to them. Plaintiff does not know of any other litigation concerning this controversy already commenced by or against any member of the class. The likelihood of the individual members of the class prosecuting separate claims is remote. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments, and would increase the delay and expense to all parties

and the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same factual issues. In contrast, the conduct of this matter as a class action presents fewer management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and the court system, and would protect the rights of each member of the class. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

### **SUBSTANTIVE VIOLATION**

35. 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3)(A) provides that as a prerequisite to imposition of a usage fee upon a consumer for host transfer services, an automated teller machine operator must provide notice to the consumer consistent with subparagraph (B) of that statutory section.

36. Subparagraph (B) of 15 U.S.C. § 1693(d)(3) provides in relevant part:

(B) Notice requirements

(i) On the machine

The notice required under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) with respect to any fee described in such subparagraph shall be posted in a prominent and conspicuous location on or at the automated teller machine at which the electronic fund transfer is initiated by the consumer.

37. In turn, subparagraph (c) of 15 U.S.C. § 1693b(d)(3) states, in relevant part:

(C) Prohibition on fees not properly disclosed and explicitly assumed by the consumer

No fee may be imposed by any automated teller machine operator in connection with any electronic fund transfer initiated by a consumer for which a notice is required under subparagraph (A), unless -

(i) The consumer receives such notice in accordance with subparagraph (B) . . . .

38. EFTA's statutory notice requirements are reinforced by the implementing regulations set forth at 12 C.F.R. § 205.16.

39. Defendant violated the notice requirements of EFTA in connection with providing host transfer services to Plaintiff and the Class.

40. Defendant was prohibited from imposing any usage fee or similar fee for providing host transfer services because it failed to comply with EFTA's notice requirements.

41. 15 U.S.C. § 1693m provides that Defendant shall be liable to Plaintiff and the Class for violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1693 *et seq.* in the amount of, *inter alia*, statutory damages to be determined by the court, the costs of this action and reasonable attorneys' fees.

42. By way of this action, Plaintiff seeks the imposition of statutory damages, costs of suit and reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Lisa Mabary, on behalf of herself and the members of the class, prays for:

- a. An order certifying the class and appointing Plaintiff as the representative of the class, and appointing counsel for Plaintiff as counsel for the class;
- b. An award to Plaintiff and the members of the class of statutory damages;
- c. Payment of costs of suit; and,
- d. Payment of reasonable attorneys' fees.

Dated: February 7, 2011

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Emil Lippe, Jr.  
Emil Lippe Jr.  
Texas State Bar No. 12398300

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